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ALLEN - SCOTT REPORT

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Inside Washington

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT



Denmark, \$1,-652,000, \$30,000; Finland, \$773,000 (to Mar.), \$3,000 (to Apr.); Yugoslavia, \$690,000 (to Apr.), \$170,000 (to Apr.); Belgium-Luxembourg, \$529,000, \$27,000 (to Feb.); Switzerland, \$496,000, \$6,481,000; Brazil, \$485,000 (Jan.); No imports; Norway, \$485,000 (to Apr.), \$97,000 (to Apr.); Ireland, \$180,000 (to Feb.), \$56,000 (to Apr.).

OTHERS BUSY

A number of other big U.S. aid beneficiaries are busily

trading with Castro, but authoritative figures are not available. They include Egypt, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico and Uruguay.

Last year Congress, over strenuous administration opposition, wrote a provision into the foreign aid bill barring economic and military assistance to countries trading with Cuba. The total effect of this restriction was nil.

Taking advantage of a loophole, which permitted waiving the ban when deemed "in the national interest," President Johnson invoked it for what amounted to wholesale exclusions. No major beneficiary of U.S. aid was hit. Only five were penalized, and they already were getting little or no aid — Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Spain.

CUBAN FLASHES

Miss Juanita Castro, sister of the Cuban dictator, in a speech before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, characterized her brother as "another Hitler." Declared Miss Castro, "If Fidel had at his disposal the enormous resources which were Hitler's, humanity would already be deeply entrenched in World War III. Fidel's hatred is aimed not only against the United States, but against all his fellow men." ... More mass weddings are being staged in Cuba this month. At similar functions last month, more than 4,500 marriages were performed ... As might be expected, Red Cuba has a big exhibit at the Leipzig Fair in East Germany. Principal displays are tobacco, rum and, of all things, phonograph records.

NOTE: The boxed portion did not appear in the 12

Can We 'Live' With Cuba

WASHINGTON

Johnson is preparing to issue a policy statement on Communist-ruled Cuba.

On the basis of the tentative pronouncement pending before the President, its apparent purpose is to denounce Castro's Red dictatorship but not the "Cuban revolution." A definite distinction is drawn between them.

The statement also will proclaim firm intention to continue the economic embargo that has been in effect since the 1962 missile crisis.

But there will be no cheer for Cuban exiles who have long urged removal of the ban against armed attacks from the U.S. mainland, and the establishment of a government-in-exile.

Both these much-sought objectives will be cold-shouldered.

In enunciating these views, the President will be publicly espousing those advocated by Richard Goodwin, principal author of the forthcoming policy declaration.

MET SECRETLY

Since the early days of the Kennedy administration, the 32-year-old Harvard graduate and law clerk of the late Justice Felix Frankfurter, has favored some kind of "accommodation" with the Castro regime. In the summer of 1961 South American newsmen disclosed that Goodwin had met secretly in Montevideo, Uruguay, with Ernesto "Che" Guevara, top Castro lieutenant and his economic czar.

Subsequently Goodwin was shifted from Kennedy's staff as "Latin American adviser" to a vaguely defined job as assistant

to Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver.

Goodwin bounced back into the good graces of the White House soon after Johnson became President. In last year's campaign Goodwin was one of the President's main speech writers. Recently it was announced Goodwin had been named a regular member of the White House staff with the title of special assistant to the President.

In this role he functions chiefly as speech writer and "adviser on Latin America."

PAPER BARRIER

In inner administration councils Goodwin is credited as contending that the U.S. "can live with the Cuban revolution" and should seek through discreet proffers of economic aid and trade to woo it from Russia subversion.

His favorite argument is that the U.S. should make available to Castro a "better route to economic viability" in exchange for less dependence on the Soviet.

Goodwin's stand is vigorously challenged by administration and congressional critics on the ground that if it is U.S. policy, as repeatedly asserted by the President, to fight for the freedom of the people of South Vietnam thousands of miles away, why doesn't the same hold true for the people of Cuba — only 90 miles from U.S. shores.

SHAM EMBARGO

They also brand the so-called "economic embargo" as a sham, in effect, a paper barrier.

As evidence they cite these irrefutable facts:

Central Intelligence Agency estimates that since the missile crisis, more than 5,000 Soviet bloc vessels, carrying a wide range of freight and passengers, have docked in Cuba.

A steadily mounting volume of trade with Western countries is now largely responsible for keeping Cuba economically afloat. But for the heavy flow of food, cattle, poultry, oil, machinery, spare parts, motor and other transportation equipment, textiles, medical and veterinarian supplies from NATO allies, most of them heavy beneficiaries of billions in U.S. aid, the Castro regime would be in direct political and economic straits.

NO U.S. TRADE

Under the economic embargo U.S. trade with Cuba has been wiped out. Though the U.S. was once its principal supplier, now only contraband gets through. But the rest of the world, notably Western nations, are trading eagerly with the Red dictatorship in Cuba.

Starkly illustrative of that are the following unpublished Commerce Department figures (latest available):

Major Free World Traders With Cuba, January to June 1964. Exports are listed first, followed by imports.

Canada, \$30,083,000, \$101,000 (to Feb.); Britain, \$10,759,000, \$13,626,000; Netherlands, \$9,171,000 (to Apr.), \$3,864,000 (to Apr.); France, \$8,511,000, \$1,301,000; Japan, \$6,334,000 (to May), \$10,658,000 (to May); Spain, \$5,353,000 (to Mar.), \$7,108,000 (to Mar.); West Germany, \$2,878,000 (to Mar.), \$126,000; Sweden, \$2,589,000 (to Apr.), \$5,448,000 (to Apr.); Italy, \$2,034,000 (to Apr.), \$2,

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